AUTHORS: Zelikman, A. N., Gorovits, N. N. SOV/32-24-8-9/43

TITLE: The Precipitation of Tungsten in the Determination of this Element in Molybdenum Products (O soosazhdenii vol'frama pri opredelenii yego v molibdenovykh produktakh)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 8, pp. 94o - 941 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The methods for separating out tungsten from different molybdenum products are not yet sufficiently worked out. Usually a colorimetric method is used in which the pentavalent tungsten forms a yellow complex with a thiocyanogen salt. When the molybdenum concentration is preponderant a separation must first be carried out. This is accomplished by precipitating the tungsten with iron oxide, according to a report from the Institut tverdykh splavov MTsM SSSR (Institute for Hard Alloys MTsM USSR). The precipitated tungsten is then removed, dissolved in hydrochloric acid, and determined colorimetrically after the iron is first precipitated with lye. The completeness of the tungsten precipitation was investigated using the radioactive isotope tungsten-185 as an indicator.

Card 1/2

The Precipitation of Tungsten in the Determination of this Element in Molybdenum Products SOV/32-24-8-9/43

These investigations showed that 70-79% of the tungsten is precipitated, so this method is not suitable for an exact determination of tungsten in molybdenum products. There are 1 table and 2 references which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota im.M.I.Kalinina (Moscow Institute for Nonferrous Metals and Gold imeni M.I.Kalinin)

Card 2/2

S/081/62/000/010/056/085
B168/B180

AUTHORS: Zelikman, A. N., Gorovits, N. N.

TITLE: Extraction of molybdenum from oxidized ores and lean concentrates from sor formations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1962, 397, abstract 10K61 (Sb. nauchn. tr. In-t tsvetn. met. im. M. I. Kalinina, v. 33, 1960, 186-201)

TEXT: A table is given showing the chemical make-up of oxidized ores and lean concentrates from sor formations. The following hydrometallurgical method of extracting Mo is examined: leaching with sulfuric acid and diluting with solutions of NaOH or soda (leaching conditions: soda concentration 2%; solid : liquid = 1 : 3; temperature 120°C, time 6 hr). A scheme is given for an autoclave-soda process for extracting Mo. Combined methods of extracting Mo, namely calcining with NaCl and soda and the 'chloride sublimation' method, were investigated. The technological characteristics of various schemes of Mo extraction are

Card 1/2

Extraction of...

compared. From the point of view of outlay on reagents and equipment the 'chloride sublimation' method, in which $\leq 2\%$ by weight of the material being processed goes into the hydrometallurgical operation (absorption of molybdenum oxychloride by ammonia solution), is the most economical. With the remaining schemes the entire mass of lean concentrates is used in leaching, which means that a large amount of apparatus must be installed for the leaching, concentration and filtration of pulps, with occupation of a correspondingly large amount of floor space.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

15.2130
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27074
S/080/61/034/003/016/017
A057/A129

AUTHORS: Zelikman, A. N., Kreyn, O. Ye., Gorovits, N. N.

TITLE: Purification of molybdenum trioxide from tungsten and admixtures of some other elements

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 34, no. 3, 1961, 679 - 682

TEXT: A preparative purification method for molybdenum trioxide from tungsten and other impurities is described. The method is based on distillation of molybdenum oxychloride by heating a mixture of molybdenum trioxide and sodium chloride. Thus the tungsten content can be decreased from an initial content of 0.01 to 1% W down to 10^{-4} - 10^{-3}% W. The present method was already published by A. N. Zelikman [Soviet patent no. 1131145 (1957)] and developed as a result of prior investigations [Ref. 1: ZhOKh, 24, 1916 (1954)]. Previous experiments demonstrated the reaction of MoO_3 with NaCl at 500° - 700°C resulting in formation of sodium molybdate and dioxychloride. The latter evaporates at this temperature. On the other hand it was observed that at 500° - 650°C tungsten trioxide does not react with sodium chloride forming volatile compounds. Tests for the present method were carried out with $MoO_3 + WO_3$ mixtures varying the ratio of W/(Mo + W) from 1 to 29%.

Card 1/4

Purification of molybdenum trioxide from...

The mixtures were obtained by mixing an ammonium molybdate solution with ammonium tungstate solution with subsequent evaporation of the liquid and calcination (550° - 600°C) of the residue. The latter was then thoroughly mixed with finely ground sodium chloride, placed in a horizontal tubular oven and heated by passing air (about 10 l/hr). Molybdenum oxychloride sublimated, was dissolved and molybdenum and tungsten were determined. The latter was first determined colorimetrically by the method of the Vsesoyuznyy institut tverdykh splavov (All-Union Institute of Solid Alloys), but since this method was insufficient in further experiments a spectral method, developed in the MGU (Moscow State University) by N. I. Tarasevich et al. [Ref. 4: ZL, 8 (1959)] was applied. The obtained results (Table 1) demonstrate that the sublimates contain a maximum of about 0.001% W/(Mo + W), and independently of the composition of the mixture about 20% of molybdenum sublimates. Further tests were made with a quartz tubular oven (length 1 m, diameter 45 mm), using 200 g samples, passing air at a 20 l/hr rate, and heating to 650° - 700°C for 30 minutes. Thus a 20 - 22% extraction of molybdenum was effected. For tungsten contents of 0.004, 0.01, 0.03 and 1.035% in the initial material (MoO_3 from ammonium paramolybdate, molybdenic acid, or contaminated with WO_3) final products containing $8 \cdot 10^{-4}$, $8 \cdot 10^{-4}$, $6 \cdot 10^{-4}$, and $1.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$% respectively of tungsten were obtained.

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27074
S/080/61/034/003/016/017
A057/A129

Purification of molybdenum trioxide from...

The purification degree in relation to other impurities is shown in Table 3. There are 3 tables, 1 figure and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1960

Table 1. Purification degree of molybdenum trioxide from tungsten impurities in experiments with 2 - 3 g batches. Temperature 600°C, duration of the experiments 1 hr.

Состав смеси (1)	Отношение $\frac{W}{Mo+W}$ (2) (% в исходн. смеси)	Время хлорирования (мин.) (3)	Отношение $\frac{W}{Mo+W}$ в оксихлориде (%) (4)	Извлечение молибдена в оксихлорид (%) (5)
$MoO_3 + 1\%WO_3 + NaCl$	1.19	30	$1.70 \cdot 10^{-3}$	21.54
	1.19	45	$0.86 \cdot 10^{-3}$	21.98
	1.19	60	$1.00 \cdot 10^{-3}$	19.92
$MoO_3 + 5\%WO_3 + NaCl$	5.90	30	$0.93 \cdot 10^{-3}$	21.38
	5.90	45	$0.91 \cdot 10^{-3}$	21.83
	5.90	60	$0.91 \cdot 10^{-3}$	21.73
$MoO_3 + 25\%WO_3 + NaCl$	28.80	30	Следы (6)	20.04
	28.80	45	$1.01 \cdot 10^{-3}$	19.75
	28.80	60	$1.01 \cdot 10^{-3}$	18.91

Legend: (1) composition of the mixture, (2) ratio W/(Mo + W) (% in the initial mixture), (3) time of chlorination (min), (4) ratio W/(Mo + W) in the oxychloride (%), (5) extraction of molybdenum in the oxychloride (%), (6) traces.

Card 3/4

S/828/62/000/000/016/017
E071/E135

AUTHORS: Zelikman, A.N., Kreyn, O.Ye., Nisel'son, L.A., Gorovits, N.N., and Ivanova, Z.I.

TITLE: Separation of tungsten and molybdenum by utilising the difference in volatility of their chlorides and oxychlorides

SOURCE: Razdeleniye blizkikh po svoystvan redkikh metallov. Mezhvuz. konfer. po metodam razdel. blizkikh po svoyst. red. metallov. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1962, 186-197.

TEXT: A method of separating tungsten from molybdenum, based on evaporation of MoO_2Cl_2 on heating of molybdenum trichloride with sodium chloride to a temperature of 600-700 °C, was studied. With contents of 0.01 to 0.16 and 1.035% W in the starting molybdenum trioxide the purified product contained less than (6 to 9) x 10^{-4} and 1.5 x 10^{-3}% W respectively. It was established that it is possible to separate tungsten and molybdenum by rectification of their higher chlorides, WCl_6 and $MoCl_5$ (rectification column data: diameter 30 mm, height 600 mm, 15 sieve plates, with 45 holes of 1 mm diameter).

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Separation of tungsten and molybdenum... S/828/62/000/000/016/017
E071/E135

From tungsten sexquichloride containing about 5% $MoCl_5$, and from molybdenum pentachloride containing about 5% WCl_6, purified chlorides containing below 0.01% of admixture of molybdenum or tungsten respectively with yields of the main fractions of 70-80% were obtained.
There are 6 figures and 7 tables.

Card 2/2

GOROVITS, Sh.Kh.; BABKINA, M.S., red.

[Planning of a local economy in a region; collection of problems] Planirovanie mestnogo khoziaistva v raione; sbornik zadach. [n.p.] Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 72 p. (MIRA 17:6)

VASIL'KOVSKIY, D.N., GOROVITS, T.T., SHTEYN, V.K.

Methods of producing prints of thin wires by the use of polystyrene and quarts. Trudy SAGU no.148:23-28 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

(Electric wire--Testing)

L 13382-63 EWT(1)/EWG(k)/BDS/ES(s)-2/ES(w)-2 AFFTC/ASD/SSD Pz-4/Pt-4/
Pab-4 AT/IJP(C)
ACCESSION NR: AP3002743 S/0120/63/000/003/0153/0154

72

AUTHOR: Gorovets, V.S.

TITLE: Measuring the coefficient of secondary emission of dielectrics

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1963, 153-154

TOPIC TAGS: secondary emission, secondary emission measurement

ABSTRACT: The method of single pulses hitherto used for measuring the coefficient of secondary emission is complicated and requires very precise experimentation. A relatively simple device is proposed in which a number of samples can be fastened to a disk that can be turned step-by-step in a metal-glass vacuum bulb. A titanium getter pump maintains a 10^{-7}-tor or better vacuum in the bulb. To improve the accuracy, it is recommended that one of the samples be from a material of well-known secondary-emission properties. "My deep gratitude is due to A.A. Chekmarev for his valuable advices and participation in designing the device". Orig. art has: 1 figure.

Card 1/2

GOROVOY, A.F. [Horovoi, A.F.]

Find of quartz-carbonate conglomerates in the Nagol'nyy Range (Donets Basin). Dop. AN URSR no.4:527-529 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kommunarskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR V.G.Bondarchukom [Bondarchuk, V.H.].

GOROVOY, A.F. [Horovoi, A.F.]

Role of porosity in the formation of endogenetic deposits. Dop. AN URSR no.10:1360-1362 '64. (MERA 17:12)

1. Kommunarskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR V.G. Bondarchukom [Bondarchuk, V.H.].

GOROVOY, A.F.

Changes in the pH of the water extract from rocks in a disjunctive dislocation zone. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 7 no. 4:3-6 '64 (MIRA 19:1)

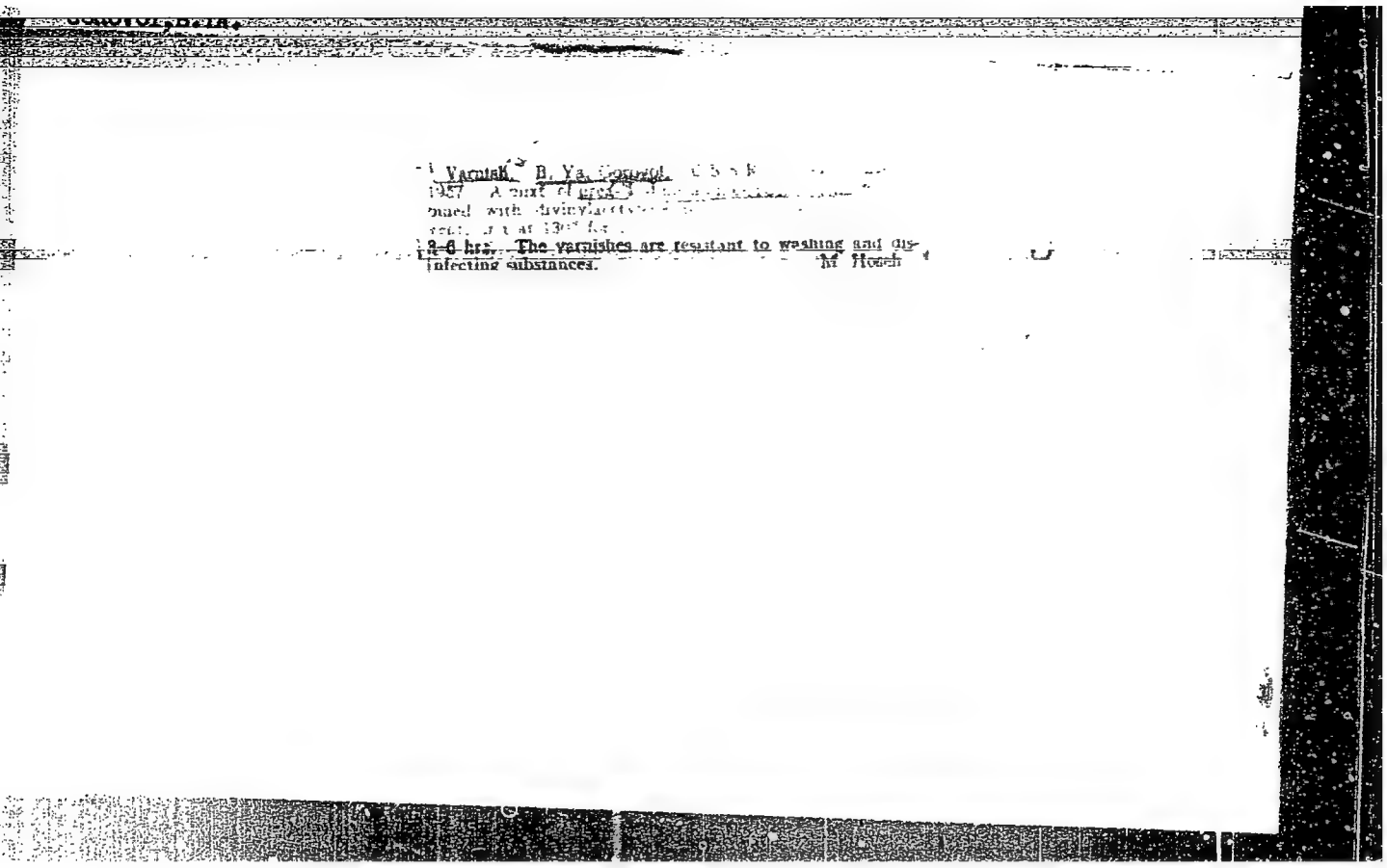
1. Kommunarskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut, Kafedra geologii i mestorozhdeniy poleznykh iskopayemykh.

KONOVALOV, P. G.: ALEKSEYEV, YE. G.: GOROVOI, B. YA.

Painting, Industrial

Ways of Improving the quality of painting medical equipment. Med. prom., No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. 1953, Uncl.



Varnish. B. Ya. [illegible]
1957 A [illegible]
[illegible] with [illegible]
[illegible] at 130° for
2-6 hrs. The varnishes are resistant to washing and disinfecting substances.
M Hoech

GOROVOY, B.Ya.

GOROVOY, B.Ya.

Improving the resistance of varnish and paint used for medical articles. Med.prom. 11 no.8:20-24 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskogo instrumentariya i oborudovaniya.
(VARNISH AND VARNISHING) (PAINT--TESTING)

Gorovoy, B. Ya.

GOROVOY, B.Ya.; PERSHIN, G.N.; MILOVANOVA, S.N.; MIKERINA, A.L.

Bactericidal varnishes and enamels. Med.prom. 11.no.9:18-25 S '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskogo instrumentariya i oborudovaniya i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(VARNISH AND VARNISHING) (BACTERICIDES)

15(7)
AUTHOR: Gorovoy, B. Ya.

SOV/64-59-5-6/28

TITLE: Methods of Raising the Durability in Nitro-lacquer Films

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 5, pp 391-393 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aging of nitro lacquer films mainly results from physical and chemical processes as well as by structural transformations in the lacquer film (Ref 1). V. A. Kargin, T. I. Sogolova, and M. I. Karyakina (Ref 2) found that lacquer films with great internal tensions have a poor adhesion on the base, thus offering but little protection. In chemical processes leading to the aging of nitro-lacquer films hydrolysis of nitrocellulose plays an important part; also does denitration of nitrocellulose by the action of heat and ultra-violet rays. Denitration causes the formation of nitric oxides which transform into nitric acid with water but on the other hand also effect a saponification of the plasticizer. Castor oil, which is frequently used as a plasticizer, is easily subjected to aging which is accelerated by pigments (particularly white basic ones). In accordance with data by G. G.Petrzhik (Ref 7), on grinding the pigments with the plasticizer part of the latter is consumed for the formation of a solvate en-

Card 1/3

closure around the pigment particles, and thus, the physico-mechanical properties of nitro-lacquer films deteriorate. This may be avoided by the use of surface-active substances so that the plasticizer is used exclusively for forming solvate shell around the molecules of nitrocellulose, and thus a reaction of the plasticizer with the pigment is rendered difficult. Experiments proved that grinding of the pigment (zinc oxide) with a cationic, surface-active substance (of the kind $(RN\langle\bigcirc\rangle)^{+}Cl^{-}$) in ethanol, drying of this mixture and its use for the production of nitro-lacquer "DM White" leads to an increase in the mechanical durability of nitro-lacquer films (Fig 1, durability diagram). By way of this treatment hydrolysis of nitrocellulose is, however, not avoided.
A. Shvarts (Schwarz ?) and J. Perry (Ref 10) observed that cationic surface-active substances (especially of the stearyl group) are adsorbed by cellulose fibres, which they render hydrophobic. On the basis of this observation the lacquer collodion was treated with an alcoholic solution of the cationic surface-active substance and only then processed to nitro-lacquer with the pigment and plasticizer in the above-described

manner. Thus, suspensions are obtained in which the molecules of nitrocellulose and those of the plasticizer do not contact one another. Besides, nitrocellulose and pigment turn hydrophobic. Experiments with corresponding nitro-lacquer films yielded good results (Figs 2-3). Similar experiments were carried out by A. L. Lakhtin (Ref 5) who used the surface-active substance OP-10 as a plasticizer. It is found that the surface-active substance also causes a relaxation of the nitrocellulose chain already during the hardening of the nitro-lacquer films. There are 4 figures and 11 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

KUZNETSOVA, N.I.; GOROVOY, B.Ya.

Increasing the corrosion resistance of the staining surface. Med. prom. 13 no.9:39-45 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskogo instrumentariya i oborudovaniya.
(COMPOSITION AND ANTICORROSIVES)

KUZNETSOVA, N.I.; GOROVOY, B.Ya.

Scouring of cast iron and steel surface prior to painting.
Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:37-39 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskikh instrumentov i oborudovaniya.
(Metals--Finishing) (Painting, Industrial)

GOROVOY, B.Ya.

Batericide paint materials. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.5:28-32 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)
1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskogo instrumentariya i oborudovaniya.
(Paint materials) (Bactericides)

GOROVOY, B. Ya., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Research into the field of bactericidal lacquer-coloring materials." Moscow, 1960. 10 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Chemical Technology Inst im D. I. Mendeleyev); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 152)

GOROVOY, B.Ya.

Varnish coating of medical articles; new technological conditions and specifications on the painting of articles affecting branches of the medical industry. Med. prom. 14 no.8:30-32 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskikh instrumentov i oborudovaniya.
(MEDICAL SUPPLIES) (VARNISH AND VARNISHING)

GOROVOY, B. Ya.

Staining of medical objects. Nov. med. tekh. no.2:80-85 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskikh instrumentov i oborudovaniya.

(STAINS AND STAINING(MICROSCOPY)—EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

GOROVOY, B.Ya.

Electric method of testing paint coatings. Zav.lab. 27 no.9: 1172 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Protective coatings)

1. GOROVOY, F. S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Labor and Laboring Classes - Ural Mountain Region

7. Wage labor in the Urals during the 2nd quarter of the 19th century, Vop. ist., no. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

GOROVOY, F.S., prof., nauchnyy red.; NAZAROVSKIY, B.N., red.izd-va; SUKMANOVA, K.G., tekhn. red.

[History of the laboring classes in the Ural Mountain region; collected articles] Iz istorii rabochego klassa Urala; sbornik statei. Perm', Permskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 393 p.
(MIRA 15:3)
(Ural Mountain region--Labor and laboring classes)

GOROVOY, Fedor Semenovich, doktor ist. nauk, prof.; MAMATOVA, L.Kh., red.; SUKMANOVA, K.G., tekhn. red.

[Emancipation of serfs in the mineral industries of the Ural Mountain region]Padenie krepostnogo prava na gornykh zavodakh Urala. Perm', Permskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 406 p.
(MIRA 15:9)
(Ural Mountain region--Labor and laboring classes)

GOROVOY, G.; PEVZNER, S.

Students make visual aids. Avt. transp. 37 no.12:40-42 D '59.
(MIRA 13:3)
(Juvenile drivers)

LAKOMKIN, I.G.; GOROVOY, G.G.

Composition of salts of phosphoric acid. Part 2: Reaction between Na_2HPO_4 and manganese salts. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim. i khim.tekh. 3 no.6:975-979 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta, kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.
(Phosphoric acid) (Manganese salts)

MEYNERT, Vladimir Adamovich; CHEKRYGIN, Ivan Gavrilovich; SHMAKOV, Aleksey Timofeyevich; GOROVOY, G.N., red.; STEPANOV, V.M., red. izd-va; DONSKAYA, G.D., tekhn. red.

[Road-building machinry; a manual for tractor operators] Dorozhno-stroitel'nye mashiny; posobie traktoristu. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1960. 174 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Road machinery)

Gorovoy, G.P.

68-8-15/23

AUTHORS: Filippov, B. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Gorovoy, G. P.

TITLE: Interaction of Tars with Coals from the Kuznetsk Basin. (Vzaimodeystviye smol s uglyami Kuznetskogo Basseyna).

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No.8, pp. 46-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of the addition of pitch tar on the caking properties of coals from the Kuznetsk Basin and the solubility of the above coals in pitch and coal tars, anthracene oil and heavy distillates, obtained on oxidation of pitch tar, were investigated. The influence of pitch tar additions on the thickness of the plastic layer of some coals is shown in figure 1. A considerable improvement in the caking properties of lean coals is obtained. With high volatile coals, the beneficial influence of tar additions is much smaller and with non-coking gas coals, no improvement can be obtained. Coking experiments with tar additions carried out in boxes also gave positive results, particularly for coals of the TS and SS types (no details given). Results on the solubility of various coals in tar and tar fractions are given in tables 1-3 and figures 2-5. On the basis of the results obtained, the following conclusions are drawn: Circulation of tar in the coking cycle (additions of

Card 1/2

Interaction of Tars with Coals from the Kuznetsk Basin. (V zanimodeystviye smol s uglyami Kuznetskogo Basseyna).

tar to coal blends) improves the quality of coke. The majority of Kuznetsk coals can be dissolved in tar pitch, anthracene oil and pitch distillates. Coal oil pitch, produced by the dissolving coals in pitch, does not differ from normal pitch. Pitches produced by dissolving coals in anthracene oil and pitch distillates are more elastic. The softening temperatures of synthetic pitch are directly related to the proportion of dissolved coal which can be used for the preparation of pitches of any hardness. There are 3 tables and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: Gosplan SSSR and Kemerowo Coke Oven Works (Kemerovskiy Koksokhimicheskiy Zavod)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Gorovoy, G.P.

AUTHOR: Gorovoy, G.P. 68-12-11/25

TITLE: The Influence of Coking Temperature on the Yield of Pitch Coke (Vliyaniye temperatury koksovaniya peka na vykhod pekovogo koksa)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No.12, pp. 30 - 31 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The influence of thermal conditions of coking tar pitch on the yield of coke was investigated under laboratory conditions on 10 - 15 g samples. Experimental results are given in the table. The results obtained indicated that thermal conditions under which pitch is transformed into semi-coke have a deciding influence on the yield of coke. Optimum temperatures were found to lie between 500 - 600 °C. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kemerovo Coke-chemical Plant (Kemerovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Gorovoy, G.P. Sov/68-59-10-12/24

TITLE: Ten Years Experience in the Operation of an Ammonia Sulphate Plant on Spent Sulphuric Acid

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 10, pp 39-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As the coke oven gas on the above works is used for the synthesis of ammonia, it should not contain more than 8 parts per million of nitrogen oxide. For this reason, sulphuric acid used for the production of sulphate should also be free from nitrogen oxides. Therefore, sulphuric acid was usually submitted to denitration by bubbling air at 110-140°C. A study of the denitration of sulphuric acid indicated that nitrogen oxides can be easily removed from the acid when its concentration is 60% or below (fig 1). On the basis of these investigations the works accepted spent acid from the Kemerovo Aniline Dye Works (strength 72-75%, content of nitric acid not more than 0.5%, content of nitrobenzole no more than 0.7%) for the production of ammonium sulphate. The denitration of the spent acid is carried out in a tank lined with diabase plate, by blowing through air

Card 1/2

Ten Years Experience in the Operation of an Ammonia Sulphate Plant on Spent Sulphuric Acid

(fig 2) in the following manner: 60 tons of spent acid is diluted with mother liquor to a concentration of 55-60%. On dilution the temperature of the acid rises to 50-60°C. Compressed air (10-15 m^3/hr) is bubbled through the acid for 5-8 hours. During the last ten years of the plant operation, on average about 50% of spent acid was used, in some periods the proportion of spent acid was up to 100%. The concentration of nitric oxide in the coke oven gas was low (5.3 - 5.9cm^3/m^3). There are two figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kemerovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod
(Kemerovo Coking Works)

GOROVOY, G.P.; BELGORODSKIY, M.L.; BOL'SHAKOV, G.I.

Effect of the composition of coal charges on the hydrogen content of coke-oven gas. Koks i khim. no.1:12-14 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kemerovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Kemerovo--Coke-oven gas)
(Hydrogen)
(Coal--Carbonization)

S/068/60/000/012/002/005
E071/E435

AUTHOR: Gorovoy, G.P.

TITLE: Experimental-Industrial Coking of Blends With Additions of Fuel Oil

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1960, No.12, pp.11-12

TEXT: The results of experiments on additions of fuel oil to coking blends carried out at the Kemerovo Coking Works are briefly described. These were obtained in an investigation carried out in 1958 in cooperation with VUKhIN on the possibilities of increasing the content of ethylene in the coke oven gas. Properties of the fuel oil used: sp.gr. 0.911, distils to 300°C - 2%, to 360°C - 24.5%; sulphur content 0.53%. Some preliminary experiments were done on a laboratory coking installation (description not given) which indicated that with a 2 and 3% fuel oil addition, the content of hydrogen in the gas decreased from 59.8 to 58.0 and 56.8%, the content of unsaturated compounds increased from 2.3 to 2.9 and 3.6% and the yield of raw benzole increased by 25 and 36% respectively (Table 1). Next, the behaviour of the oiled blend in the service bunker was tested by charging it with

Card 1/3

S/068/60/000/012/002/005
E071/E435

Experimental-Industrial Coking of Blends With Additions of Fuel Oil

100 tons of the coal blend containing 2 to 3% of fuel oil. The types of coal used in the blend are given in Table 1. Oiling of the coal blend was done by spraying of oil preheated to 80°C on a conveyor belt before the mixer. For coking oiled blends the temperatures were increased by 5 to 8%. Coking of the oiled blend was done on 1 battery during a period of 3 days. The experimental results are given in Tables 3 and 4. The content of unsaturated compounds in the gas increased by 0.9%. About 15% of the fuel oil was transformed into ethylene. The yield of gas increased by 32 m3/ton of oiled blend. Altogether about 24% of fuel oil was transferred into gas and raw benzole. With oiling, the bulk density of the coal charge increased by 7 to 8%. The mechanical strength of coke from oiled blends increased by 5 to 9 kg (drum test). In addition to the above positive there were also some negative effects, the content of hydrogen in the gas decreased, washing of the БТК(BTK) fraction deteriorated, the content of phenols in tar decreased by 0.15 to 0.2%, the consumption of heat for coking increased by 4 to 5% (92 kcal/ton),
Card 2/3

S/068/60/000/012/002/005
E071/E435

Experimental-Industrial Coking of Blends With Additions of Fuel Oil

working conditions in the coal preparation and coking departments deteriorated. It is considered that coking of oiled blends under industrial conditions is possible, but for a better evaluation of the process a longer experimental period (15 to 30 days) is necessary. There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kemerovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod
(Kemerovo Coking Works)

Card 3/3

GOROVOY, G.P.

Laboratory of the Kemerovo By-Product Coking Plant. Zav.lab. 26 no.8:1031 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Nachal'nik TSentral'noy laboratorii Kemerovskogo koksokhimicheskogo zavoda.
(Kemerova--Chemical engineering laboratories)

GOROVOY, G.P.

Letter to the editor of "Koks i khimiia". Koks i khim. no.11:58 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kemerovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Coke-oven gas)

ZLATIN, L.I.; GOROVOY, G.P.; ZOLOTAREV, K.V.; MASHKOVSKIY, P.D.

Sorting coal according to size by a mechanical throwing belt conveyer. Koks i khim. no.1:21-23 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kemerovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Coal-handling machinery)

1. GOROVOY, I. Kh.

2. USSR (600)

4. Swine

7. Successfully fattening swine on the Shevchenko Collective Farm, Stos. zhiv., 15, No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

GOROVOY, I.L.

Afforestation--Desna Valley

Time to start afforesting the gullies along the Desna River. Les. i step' 4, no. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, NOVEMBER 1952 ~~1953~~, Uncl.

GOROVOY, I.L.

Setting out young plants in making snow-protection hedges. Avt.dor. 21 no.3:3 of cover Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Roadside improvement) (Snow)

GOROVOY, L.

Automatic switching-on of the "Urozhai" radio set. Radio no.9:14 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Kerchenskaya mashino-traktornaya stantsiya, Krymskoy oblasti. (Radio--Apparatus and supplies)

GOROVOY, L.A.

Increasing the durability of machinery. Mashinostroitel' no.12:37-38 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

GOROVOY, M.

Reequipping the ZIS-150 truck and the A-729 trailer with dump bodies. (MLRA 9:8)
Avt.transp. 34 no.4:37 Ap '56.
(Dump trucks)

GOROVOY, M., insh.

New equipment for road-building organizations. Avt.dor. 23 no.7:12-14 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Road machinery)

L 02419-67 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) HW/JD/HM

ACC NR: AP6025691 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0403/66/000/005/0004/0006

AUTHOR: Yurchenko, Yu. (Deputy director for scientific work); Gorovoy, M. (Chief designer)

ORG: Scientific Research and Design Institute of Assembly Technology (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut montazhnoy tekhnologii)

TITLE: New equipment for welding

SOURCE: VDNKH SSSR. Informatsionnyy byulleten', no. 5, 1966, 4-6

TOPIC TAGS: automatic welding, seam welding, welding equipment, welding technology, cutting tool, current stabilization, welding inspection / ASTE7 welder, ASNS2 welder, PRM2 welder

ABSTRACT: New welding and cutting equipment for welding seams in pipes made of high alloyed, corrosion resistant and heat resistant steels is described. For cutting welding gaps in branch pipes, an OMN-05A attachment can be used to cut gaps of 70 to 150 mm with a crowned drill bit in a single pass. The OMN-10A cuts 3 to 12 mm sheet. Both weigh less than 25 kg without their drive mechanisms. The new TN cutter (permanent) is braced on, while the modified TR (detachable) cutter can be moved to any position on the tube for cutting off defective piping. Photographs of two automatic welders (ASTE-7 and ASNS-2) and a semiautomatic welder (PRM-2) were shown. These are used for argon arc welding of high alloyed steel. The ASTE-7 was designed for circular or longi-

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L 02419-67

ACC NR: AP6025691

2

tudinal welding of thin walled (S=0.1-2.0 mm) tubes, bellows and tubular storage tanks. High welding quality is achieved by programming the welding speed and current and inspecting the welding seam with a 6-stage periscope. The ASNS-2 welds nonrotating tubes of 10 to 70 mm diameter automatically. It has a special device which allows multipass welding by programming of the speed, current and deposition rate. It also features a stable current source of up to 300 a, an electrical block for changing arc length during welding, an electromechanical device for centering tubes before welding and forced water cooling. The PRM-2 is a semiautomatic inert gas welder which welds steel, aluminum and copper of 2 mm thickness and higher. Both the S-101[28] and the S7BM[28] are used for argon-arc welding of stainless steel tubes having diameters ranging from 8 to 26 mm. The use of both automatic welders can increase production 2-3 times. Photographs of 3 new types of torch cutters were also shown. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none

hs

Card 2/2

L 33301-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AP6011707 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/002/0365/0369

34
B

AUTHOR: Vershinina, T. I.; Gorovoy, M. D.; Latypova, R. Kh.; Mishin, V. M.

ORG: Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, the Ionosphere, and Radio-Wave Propagation, SO AN SSSR (Institut zemnogo magnetizma ionosferyi i rasprostranenrya radiovoln SO AN SSSR)

TITLE: Two quasicircular zones of maximal magnetic activity

12

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 2, 1966, 365-369

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic activity, ionosphere

ABSTRACT: In this investigation the authors attempted to determine the position of the zone of maximum magnetic activity during July and December, 1958, using for this purpose the magnetograms of 21 observatories, the coordinates of which are given in a table. The curves of the latitudinal distribution of magnetic activity along 12 successive meridians of local geomagnetic time and the "instantaneous" charts of the zones of maximum magnetic activity and the zones of the maxima of the latitudinal variation of activity are plotted. The last two represent quasicircular zones centered on geomagnetic latitudes 66 and 78°. The conclusion concerning the existence of two quasicircular zones of maximum magnetic activity at latitude 66° and 78° confirms previously made hypotheses that the latitudinal belts near 66° and 78° coincide with zones of increased conductivity of the ionosphere disturbed by corpuscular intrusions. One of these hypotheses was developed from an analysis of the latitudinal distribution of the parameters of the LT-component of the diurnal variation of the magnetic

UDC 550.385

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L 33301-66
ACC NR: AP6011707

activity and the other hypothesis from an analysis of the latitudinal distribution of the parameters of the UT-component of the diurnal variation of the magnetic activity. Consequently, the conclusion of the existence of two quasicircular zones of high conductivity of the disturbed ionosphere can be considered as confirmed in three different and independent investigations. The results of this study do not contradict the conclusion concerning the existence of an "oval" zone of maximum magnetic activity if the latter term indicates the maxima of S_a. The figures show that in each hemisphere two regions of maximum activity encompassing sections of the quasicircular zones are observed during the summer. These two regions are divided by a space of relatively low activity and do not form a closed oval. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 3 figures, and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 03Sep64 / ORIG REF: 010

Card 2/2

SIMONENKO, Petr Kirillovich; GOROVOY, Mikhail Yerofeyevich; KARNAUKH, Vitaliy Ivanovich; PRUSOV, Vsevolod Vasil'yevich; BOYTSOV, Vsevolod Ivanovich; BOROK, M.Ye., red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for road construction engineers] Spravochnik inzhenera mekhanika dorozhnika. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo M-va Avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1961. 375 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Road machinery)

GOROVOY, M.Ye., inzh.

Equipment for mechanizing stabilization operations by turfing.
Stroi. i dor. mash. 8 no.2:15-16 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Soil binding--Equipment and supplies)

VOROSHILOV, V.N.; GOROVOY, P.G.

A new masterwort (Peucedanum) species. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no.41:79-81 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.
(Khasanskiy District--Peucedanum)

GOROVOY, P. G.

Dissertation defended for the degree Candidate of Biological Sciences were defended at the Scientific Council of the Far-East Affiliate

"Umbelliferae in the South of the Far East."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, pp 119-145

GOROVOY, P.G.

Comparative characteristics of qualitative chemical composition of Araliaceae and Umbelliferae plants of the Far East. Apt. delo 11 no.6:25-29 N-D'62 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial imeni V.L.Komarova Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

GOROVOY, P.G.; GURZENKOV, N.N.

Polygonatum inflatum Kom., a new species of Solomon's seal in the Soviet Far East. Bot. zhur. 48 no.7:1037-1038 Jl '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy institut Dal'nevostochnogo filiala Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN i Dal'nevostochnyy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Vladivostok.

(Soviet Far East--Solomon's seal)

ZLATIN, L.I.; GOROVOY, T.P.; SEMENOVA, O.A.; SHTEYN, A.L.

Dephenolization of industrial phenol-containing waste waters with benzol extraction. Koks i khim. no.6:42-44 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Kemerovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Industrial wastes--Purification) (Phenols)
(Benzene)

GOROVOY, V.

A public committee is fighting for traffic discipline. Avt.transp. 39 no.1:49-50 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Predsedatel' komissii obshchestvennogo kontrolya za tekhnicheskim sostoyaniyem avtomobiley.
(Traffic safety)

GOROVOY, V., shofer-instruktor

Driving without accidents is the basis of a training. Avt. transp. 43 no.8:36 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

GOROVOY, V.

Methods for public influence upon violators of discipline.
Avt.transp. 40 no.11:44-45 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Traffic safety)

GOROVOY, V.L.

Lumbering industry of the northern part of European Russia.
Geog. v shkole 23 no. 6:7-15 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Russia, Northern--Lumbering)

GOROVOY, V. L.

Cand Geog Sci - (diss) "Arkhangelskaya Oblast. (Economic-geographic characteristics)." Moscow, 1961. 21 pp; (Moscow State Pedagogical Inst imeni V. I. Lenin); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 208)

GOROVOY, V.L.

Cedar forests are a great treasure of our land. Geog. v shkole 26 no.3:14-17 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Cedar)

GOROVOY, V.L.

Forest and chemistry. Priroda 54 no.2:18-25 F '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR, Moskva.

GOROVOY, V.L.; ZHUCHKOVA, V.K.; SALISHCHEV, K.A.

Reviews and bibliography. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.5: Geog. 20 no.4:96-98 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

L 37114-66

ACC NR: AT6006231 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0368/0372

AUTHOR: Gorovoy, V. R.

35
B+1

ORG: None

TITLE: The synthesis of nonredundant series-parallel structures by the combinatorial method

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika (Technical cybernetics). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 368-372

TOPIC TAGS: switching theory, logic circuit, computer theory

ABSTRACT: The author describes the development of a specialized logic machine which fully automates the combinatory method for synthesizing type relay-contact structure, K-terminal networks. The combinatory method is intended for the synthesis of contact bridge structures. The initial data for setting up these structures are functions of the input terminal where the function is identically equal to one, and the given functions K of the output terminals which may have the values 1, 0, ~. The synthesis is accomplished with the aid of two basic operations ω_1 and ω_2. The operation ω_1 consists of introducing a new unit into the circuit which is connected to one of the units existing in the structure. The operation ω_2 consists of connecting two units existing in the structure. At every point of the synthesis one or the other operation is performed. The results are definite changes in the functions of the units in the structure. Synthesis is complete when all the values of 1 for all the functions of the output units in a circuit become I. The possibility of obtaining small forms of Boolean functions on the machine is

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L 37114-66

ACC NR: AT6006231

considered. It was shown that the combinatory method does not exclude contacts, which correspond to redundant letters, from the structure. An example is given showing that in determining real variables for the general case, arithmetic operations cannot be considered as the final answer as far as the computation of the number of coincidence of zeros, ones or their sums. It was shown that series-parallel structures may be obtained by means of the combinatory method. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

L 04983-67

ACC NR: AT6030873 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0269/0276

AUTHOR: Gorovoy, V. R.; Kucherov, V. M.; Parkhomenko, P. P.; Tomfel'd, Yu. L. 34 B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: A logic machine for automatic synthesis of (1, k)-terminal switching networks

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Abstraktnaya i strukturnaya teoriya releynykh ustroystv (Abstract and structural theory of relay devices). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 269-276

TOPIC TAGS: switching theory, automatic machine, automaton, finite automation, automatic synthesis, machine synthesis

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a special-purpose machine ("Parus-1") intended for automatic synthesis of (1, k)-terminal switching networks by combinational logic. The automaton developed at the Institute of Automation and Telemechanics is capable of synthesizing (1, 4)-terminal networks using 6 variables, (1, 8)-terminal networks with 5 variables, and (1, 12)-terminal networks with 4 or fewer variables. The synthesized network may contain a maximum of 14 nodes with at most 10 switching elements connected between any two nodes. Input data (logical requirements) in the form of a truth table are introduced through 16 groups of 3-position switches (16 switches per group). The three positions correspond to the D, 1, and don't-care

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L 04983-67

ACC NR: AT6030873

outputs of the synthesized network. Results are displayed on a board containing signal lights each of which represents one contact between two nodes. It was established that of the synthesized networks 60% contained the same number of contacts as the reference structures, 3% had fewer contacts, and 37% had more contacts. The number of redundant contacts usually did not exceed one. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [BD]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 06Jun66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7004244 SOURCE CODE: UR/0103/67/000/001/0112/0121

AUTHOR: Gorovoy, V. R. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Synthesizing relay structures by the method of substitution of output functions

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, no. 1, 1967, 112-121

TOPIC TAGS: relay system, automatic control theory, optimization, electric relay

ABSTRACT: This is a further development and generalization of P. P. Parkhomenko's work on the synthesis of relay structures (Avt. i telemekhanika, v. 25, no. 6, 1964). A relay structure is considered which realizes a set of binary switching functions $f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_k$ (output-pole functions) of binary input variables $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ (input-pole functions). A functionally complete set of

Card 1/2 UDC: 62-50

ACC NR: AP7004244

$l \geq 1$ logic-element types η_i ($i = 1, 2, \ldots, l$) is specified; each has one or more inputs and one output. One repeating element exists among the specified η_i logic elements. The latter must be so connected that a required set of functions appears at k outputs. The resulting structure is optimal (as to the number of elements, their cost, etc.) and meets practical requirements (type, output capacity, number of inputs, load characteristics). Each step of the synthesizing process consists of three stages: (a) formation of structural elements φ_i by making permissible interconnections between η_i elements; (b) determination of sets of input functions f_x' of the φ_i-element; (c) comparison of the input f_x' - functions with the input variables $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$. As the stage "b" is very cumbersome, simplifying techniques are suggested, which result in an approximate yet acceptable solution for practical purposes. "In conclusion, the author wishes to thank P. P. Parkhomenko for his guidance in writing this article." Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 8 formulas, and 6 tables.

SUB CODE: 13,09 / SUBM DATE: 20Jan66 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

GOROVOY, Yu.N.

External respiration in maxillofacial operations under intratracheal anesthesia. Trudy TSIU 59:196-203 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.M. Mikhel'son) TSentral'nogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

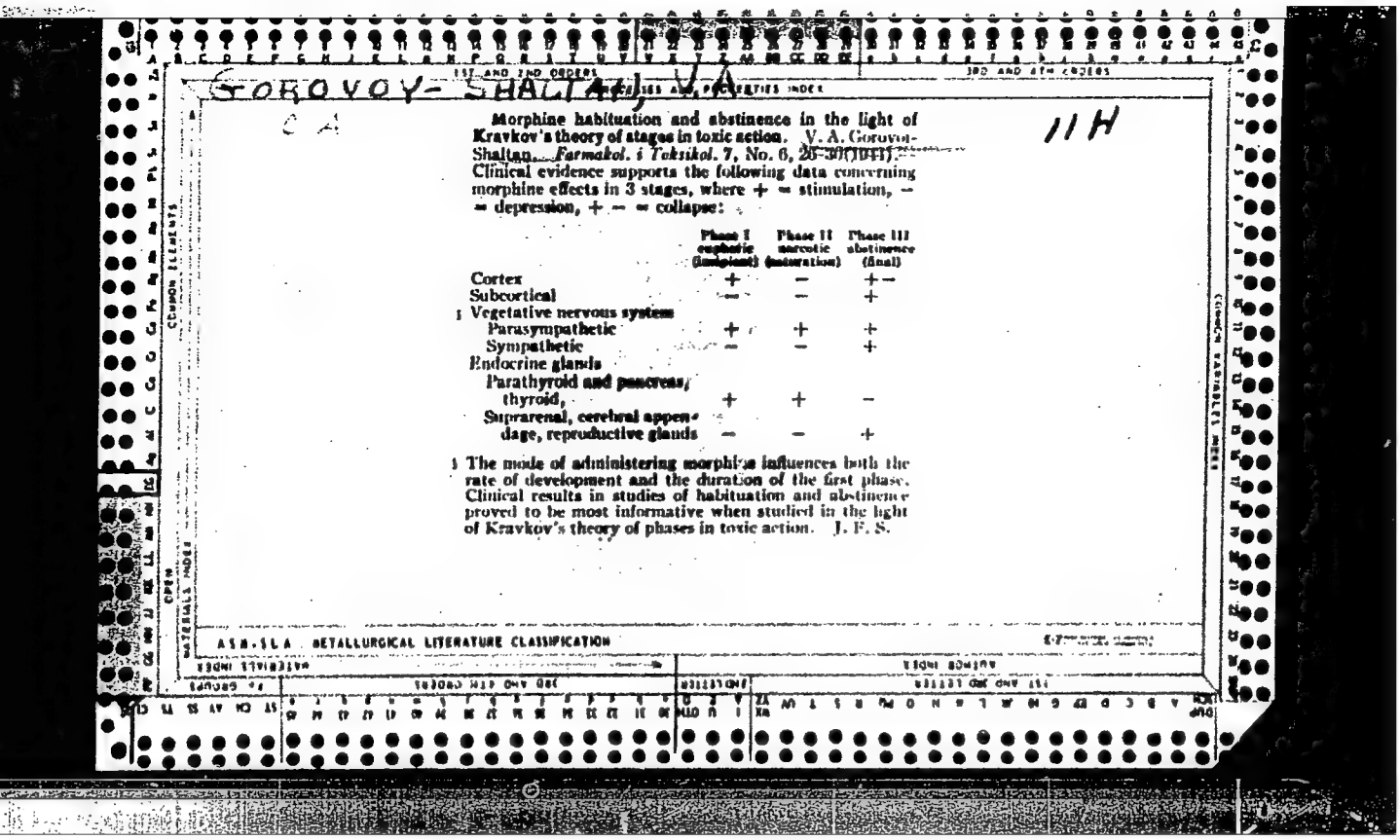
GOROVOY, Yu.N., assistent

Some characteristics of conducting intratracheal anesthesia in maxillofacial surgery. Trudy TSIU 64:172-175 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

GOROVOY, Yu.N., assistent

Use of nitrous oxide in endotracheal anesthesia in maxillo-facial surgery. Stomatologiia 42 no.4:32-35 Jl-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.S. Dmitriyeva) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (rektor M.D. Kovrigina) i TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta stomatologii (direktor - prof. A.I.Rybakov).



GOROVOY-SHALTAN, V.A.

CA

11H

Morphine habituation and abstinence in the light of Kravkov's theory of stages in toxic action. V. A. Gorovoi-Shaltan. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 7, No. 6, 25-30(1944). Clinical evidence supports the following data concerning morphine effects in 3 stages, where + = stimulation, − = depression, +− = collapse:

	Phase I euphoric (incipient)	Phase II narcotic (saturation)	Phase III abstinence (final)
Cortex	+	−	+−
Subcortical	−	−	+
Vegetative nervous system[1]			
Parasympathetic	+	+	+
Sympathetic	−	−	+
Endocrine glands			
Parathyroid and pancreas, thyroid,	+	+	−
Suprarenal, cerebral appendage, reproductive glands	−	−	+

[1] The mode of administering morphine influences both the rate of development and the duration of the first phase. Clinical results in studies of habituation and abstinence proved to be most informative when studied in the light of Kravkov's theory of phases in toxic action. J. F. S.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GOROVOY-SHALTAN, V. A. Prof. Col., Medical Corps.

"Amnesia and Psychopathological Derangements of Subcortical Origin," Nevropatol i Psikhiat., 17, No. 4, 1948. Chair Psychistry. Military Medical Acad. im. S. M. Kirov.

SMIRNOV, Ye.I., general-polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, glav. red.; VOVSI,M.S., general-mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby, otv. red.; VINOGRADOV, V.N., red.; DAVIDENKOV, S.N., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, red.; LANG, G.F., red. [deceased]; SHUL'TSEV, G.N., red.; GOROVOY-SHALTAN, V.A., prof., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, red.

[Soviet medicine in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945] Opyt sovetskoi meditsiny v Velikoi Otechestvennoi voine 1941-1945 gg. Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.26. 1949. 312 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Vovsi, Vinogradov, Davidenkov)
(WORLD WAR, 1939-1945--MEDICAL AND SANITARY AFFAIRS)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

L 38713-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/GD

ACC NR: AT6013546 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0120/0121

60
59
B+1

AUTHOR: Gorovaya, B. S.; Nikitina, M. P.

ORG: None

TITLE: A spectroscopic method for determining the concentration of coloring impurities in lanthanum compounds

SOURCE: Ural'skoye soveshchaniye po spektroskopii. 4th, Sverdlovsk, 1963. Materialy. Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1965, 120-121

TOPIC TAGS: lanthanum compound, crystal impurity, spectrum analysis, spectroscopy, COLORIMETRIC ANALYSIS

ABSTRACT: A comprehensive method is proposed for direct determination of trace impurities in lanthanum oxide. The method combines the most sensitive and effective means for determining the concentration of each individual dye: the colorimetric thiocyanate methods for iron, a color reaction based on oxidation of diphenylcarbazide by hexavalent chromium in an acid medium for determining chromium, and a spectrochemical method for nickel, cobalt, copper and manganese. The group reagent for separation of nickel, cobalt, manganese and copper is diethyldithiocarbonate, and the extractant is ethyl acetate at a pH of 3. The concentrate is collected in a platinum vessel and a small quantity (~0.03 g) of a supension of pure carbon powder is added. The concentrate is absorbed on the surface of the powder which is then dried and

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L 38713-66

ACC NR: AT6013546

subjected to spectral analysis. The dry residue is diluted with pure silicon dioxide in a 1:1 ratio (by volume) to insure total combustion of the specimen and eliminate CN bands from the spectrum. The method was tested on artificially prepared mixtures using chemically pure lanthanum oxide, to which calculated quantities of impurities had been added. The proposed method is presently being used for quality control of industrial lanthanum.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 06Jul65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

LOGVINOV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich,[Lohvynov, M.V.], kand.istor.nauk;
GOROVSKIY, F.Ya, [Horovs'kyi, F.IA.], kand.istor.nauk, glavnyy
red.; KOVALEVSKIY, V.V. [Kovalevs'kyi, V.V.], red.

[Possibility and reality] Mozhlyvist' i diisnist'. Kyiv, 1960.
39 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan'
Ukrains'koi RSR. Ser.1, no.31).
(MIRA 14:3)

(Russia--Economic conditions)

GOROVSKIY, Froim Yakovlevich [Horovs'kyi, F.IA.]; SKVIRSKAYA, M.P. [Skvyrs'ka, M.P.], red.; MIL'KIN, Yu., tekhn. red.

[Economic role of the socialist state] Ekonomichna rol' sotsialistychnoi derzhavy. Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo polit. lit-ry URSR, 1961. 68 p. (MIRA 14:9)

(Economics) (Communism)

GURZHIY, Ivan Aleksandrovich [Hurzhii, I.O.]; GOROVSKIY, F. [Gorovs'kiy, F.], red.; KADASHEVICH, O., tekhn. red.

[Origin of the laboring class in the Ukraine; from the end of the 18th to the first half of the 19th century] Zarodzhennia robitnychoho klasu Ukrainy (kinets' XVIII-persha polovyna XIX st.). Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo polit. lit-ry URSR, 1958. 179 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Ukraine—Labor and laboring classes)

GOROWSKI, Tadeusz

Current knowledge of the role of insulin in the organism. Polski tygod.lek. 10 no.11:347-350 14 Mar 55.

1. Z I Zakladu Chorob Wewetrznych Instytutu Doskonalenia i Specjalizacji Kadr Lekarskich; kierownictwo; prof. dr A.Landau i prof. dr. B.Wisniewski. Warszawa, Al.Niepodleglosci 159 m. 95.
(INSULIN, metabolism,
role in organism)
(METABOLISM, effect of drugs on
insulin)

DOROWSKI, Tadeusz

Recent finding on thyroid hormone. Polski tygod. lek. 10 no.41: 1339-1343 10 Oct 55.

1. Warszawa, al. Niepolleglosci 159 m. 95. (Z Oddzialu chorov wewnetrynych Instytutu Gruslicy; kierownictwo: prof. dr. A. Landau i prof. dr. B. Wisniewski).
(THYROXIN, review)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 6 Vol. 11/7 July 57

GORAWSKI T.

4248. GÓROWSKI T. Odd. Chor. Wewn. Inst. Gruźlicy, Warszawa. Współistnienie cukrzycy z obrzękiem śluzowatym. Coexistence of diabetes with myxoedema POL. TYG. LEK. 1956. 11'25 (1116-1120) Tables 1

The author discusses the influence of thyroid hormone and of hyper- and hypofunction of the thyroid gland on the carbohydrate metabolism and diabetes. In the patient hyperglycaemia first appeared during therapy with thyroid hormone, accompanied by disappearance of myxoedema, hyperglycaemia and glycosuria. In spite of rather abundant glycosuria no clinical features of diabetes were found and application of insulin was not necessary. The coronary failure and diabetes did not allow a full therapeutic dose of thyroid hormone. The patient showed a marked susceptibility to very small doses of the hormone. Gaertner - Cracow

GOROWSKI, TADEUSZ

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(HYPERTHYROIDISM, surg.
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(THYROID GLAND, hormones
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